

Crittenden Record-Press

VOL. 30

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 25, 1908.

We Invite You to Investigate our Prices Before Going Elsewhere.

PEAS! PEAS!! PEAS!!!

Are you going to Sow Peas? Good Pea Hay is always in Demand. We have the

GENUINE WHIP-POOR-WILL STOCK PEAS

Nice and Clean Come in and Get what you need.

Remember that we handle the Farmers

BUCK-EYE SUNBEAM CULTIVATOR.

The Best on the Market today. We have sold them for Thirteen Years, and without a single complaint. Don't do like the other fellow did, buy some off brand, and then wish you hadn't. Come in and look them over. We Guarantee both the Price and the Cultivator.

We carry a Full Line of Mining Supplies, Such as,
OILS, SHOVELS, PICKS, HAMMERS.

Handles of all kinds, also Dynamite, Caps, Fuse, Electrical Fuses, Lamps and everything you need. Phone us your orders. We insure you prompt service and correct Prices.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF STUDEBAKER WAGONS

When in need of a wagon Remember the Studebaker. It wears longer, runs lighter; and stands up under heavier loads than any wagon on the market to-day. For fifty years it has been the **Standard of Excellence** in the wagon world. Don't take one word for it; but ask those who have used them. We have all sizes of this wagon and can guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price.

Choice Seeds Produce Choice Crops

We have Pure Southern Grown German Millet. Come in and get a few Bushels of this Millet. We ask you no more for this seed than others ask you for Western Grown Seed. We shall be glad to show you this seed whether you buy or not.

THE GENUINE DELKER

Line is our Line of Buggies. Equalled by few, Surpassed by None. Don't be deceived. Look for the Name Plate. Thousands of Satisfied Customers ride in Delker Buggies each year. Why Don't You? We invite you to compare our Goods and Prices with the Goods and Prices of Others.
COME TO SEE US WHEN INTOWN.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

We Can Save You Money on
NAILS, ROOFING AND ETC.

We carry a complete stock of all kinds of Roofing from the Cheapest to the Best. Also Lime, Cement and such things needed in the construction of your building. Don't send away for your goods, we can save you the freight. "Phone" us your order, or a nice Hammock or a Lawn Swing.

Main Street.

T. H. Cochran & Company.

Marion Ky.

KENTUCKY UNABLE TO MEET OBLIGATIONS.

Treasurer Makes Public Announcement of Fact to Mason County Jailor.

CASH-LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Must Pay Warrants Issued for the Maintenance of Charitable Institutions, Etc.

HOPE TO ARRANGE MATTERS SOON.

Frankfort, Ky., June 21.—With the treasury in a depleted condition and probably lower in funds than ever before except in 1896, it may be necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature to provide money with which to run the departments of the State Government. Capt. Ed Farley, State Treasurer, in a letter which he wrote to the jailor of Mason county to-day, says that every effort is being made to avoid the necessity for an extra session. In case an extra session is called it would be called for the same purpose as was the extra session of 1896, when interest bearing warrants were authorized. This is a way to meet the difficulties which are presented, and it may be that Gov. Willson will call the extra session, probably in the winter.

Capt. Farley wrote a letter to the jailor of Mason county to-day explaining why warrants are not being paid by the State, and he gives some pertinent and timely statements regarding the financial condition of the State at this time. The letter is as follows:

The Hon. W. W. Vivian, Jailor of Mason County, Maysville, Ky. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 16th inst., informing me that you hold auditor's warrant No. 7087, of May 5th, 1908, for \$520.30 which you put in bank for collection, and which was returned unpaid, received.

I regret that funds are so low in the treasury at this time that we are unable to pay many of the warrants that are issued for the maintenance of the charitable institutions, penitentiaries, etc., and they take precedence over the other character of warrants. The reason for the shortage of money at this time is simply

because it has been used in payment of current and past due bills.

When I assumed the duties of this office, on January 7, there was turned over to me something over \$1,100,000, but on the morning of the 5th of the month, one day after taking office, there was presented a warrant for payment of in the neighborhood of \$600,000, covering bills that ought to have been paid months before. This was followed in quick succession by other warrants for past due claims, until within three weeks time, after taking charge of the office, something over 900,000 was paid out on claims months previous. This together with current bills left the treasury almost empty and it has been a struggle since to keep the machinery of the State running. This will be the case until the sheriff begins to turn in taxes gathered this fall, after which time we hope to be able to meet warrants as they are drawn.

I believe that the treasury is at present lower in funds than it has ever been before, except perhaps in 1896, where the incoming administration at that time found no money on hand and nearly a million dollars of outstanding warrants past due, and you will remember that an extra session of the Legislature had to be called at that time, and interest-bearing warrants authorized issued to meet the dilemma. We hope to manage affairs this year so that it may not be necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature, and only ask our friends to be a little patient for a short time. The Auditor usually audits all claims that come in and issues warrants which are sent to the claimant, so that he may, if he sees fit, use said warrants in bank as collateral for such accommodations as he may need for a short time. When funds sufficient to meet all outstanding warrants are on hand, the public will be duly notified and all such warrants paid.

E. FARLEY.

Capt. Farley showed the letter to acting Gov. Cox to-day, and the latter suggested that it would be well to print it, so that the public could know the exact condition of the State Treasury and why warrants are not being paid. The financial stringency has become alarming and there is serious talk of the necessity for an extra session. It has been suggested that the Governor might call an extra ses-

sion and ask that the appropriation for the state normal schools be cut down one-half. This was the largest appropriation made and the Governor is known to be sorry that he ever signed it.

When the taxes begin to come in the treasurer will be able to tell how he stands and whether or not an extra session is necessary. But until then there will be considerable uneasiness, as the Governor, it is said, does not want an extra session.

Five Dollar Reward.

Lost between Fredonia and Marion and alligator skin pocket book, containing a twenty dollar bill, a check for seventy five dollars and other papers. Finder will receive reward for returning same to

H. H. SAYRE,
Marion, Ky.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our heart felt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their kindness during the sickness and death of our darling daughter and sister. May the Lord bless them all, is our prayer.
MR. AND MRS. S. P. BELT AND CHILDREN.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank with all my heart the kind friends and neighbors for their kindness during the sickness and death of my dear husband. May they all have our father's richest blessings is my prayer.
MRS. J. H. HAMPTON.

Resolutions of Respect.

Zion Hill Lodge, No. 371, F. & A. M.

Weston, Ky., June 10, 1908.

Whereas it has pleased the Great Architect of the universe in his wisdom to remove from our midst, our beloved Brother, J. H. Hampton, therefore be it:

RESOLVED That in the death of Bro. J. H. Hampton, Zion Hill Lodge, No. 371, F. & A. M. loses a worthy and true member, the community, an honest, up right citizen, and his bereaved family a kind and generous husband.

RESOLVED That we extend to his family and friends, our heart felt sympathy in their sore bereavement and distress, and commend them to God who alone can comfort them.

RESOLVED That a page of the records of our Lodge be set apart to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be spread thereon, a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

RESOLVED That the Brethern wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

F. B. HEATH,
J. L. RANKIN,
R. L. FLANNERY.

Committee.

Notice.

There will be a Home-coming at Hurricane the 4th (fourth) Sunday in July and Saturday before basket dinner, on Saturday every one invited.
Yours truly,
C. C. PERRY.

From an Old Time Friend Who is Well And Happy.

Moutalvo, Cal., June 16, 1908.
Dear Marshall: Please find enclosed pay for the Record-Press. Send it to same address as you have been. We are all well and enjoying California very much.
Yours truly,
GEO. H. CRIDER.

Not Guilty.

Benton, Ky., June 20.—A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in the case of Sam Colly, charged with participating in the raid on Birmingham on the night of March 9th. The jury had the case since yesterday at noon, and the verdict was returned ten minutes after court had convened this morning. The jury in the case of Barnett Phelps was discharged yesterday afternoon at the adjournment of court, as it was unable to reach a verdict. Six stood for conviction, while six held out for acquittal. The same evidence was offered in the trial of Phelps as was given in the trial of Colly.

Guarded by Soldiers.

Paducah, Ky., June 19.—In company with Mrs. Minnie Dean, Staunford Hall and County Attorney Walter Krone, of Lyon county, arrived at Marion under escort of soldiers. Mrs. Dean and Hall are witnesses in night-riding cases in Crittenden county, and they will go before the Crittenden grand jury, which convenes Monday.

Hall confessed in Lyon county and implicated many men of that county. He was also a witness in the Hollowell suits in the United States Court here. He has been threatened with death in Lyon county, and since his confession, which was secured by Attorney Krone, he has been residing in Paducah. Mrs. Dean has also been here.

Livingston County News.

[LIVINGSTON BANNER.]

Salem Mines.

The mines near Salem, this county, are now running with a full force and the output of zinc, spar and lead, it is said, will be the largest this season than ever before.

Several new companies operate in this field this year and the outlook for a prosperous year is almost assured. Salem is certainly coming rapidly to the front in mining circles and her citizens should feel good and very proud.

Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Brinson and little daughter, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Presnell for several days, left Tuesday for Union county where they will spend the summer.

PERSONALS

Furniture and Undertaking

R. F. Dorr,
MARION, KENTUCKY.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

A Cough Medicine

We publish our formulae
Ayer's
We banish a cough
from our medicines
We urge you to
consult your
doctor

The dose of Ayer's Pills is small, only one at bedtime. As a rule, laxative doses are better than cathartic doses. For constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick-headaches, they cannot be excelled. Ask your doctor about this.

Weak women should try Dr. Shoop's Night Cure. These soothing, healing, antiseptic suppositories go direct to the seat of these weaknesses. My Black No. 1 For Women contains many valuable hints to women and it is free. Ask Dr. Shoop, Rensselaer, Wyo., to send it. Ask the Doctor for interesting confidences and questions you may wish answered. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is sold by J. H. Brown.

THE CAMPAIGN IS ON

Who Will Be President

To form your opinion and keep in touch with the progress of the campaign, you will read first-class newspapers. We have made a special arrangement, whereby you can get the

Daily Courier-Journal \$1.25

Daily Louisville Times 1.25

Weekly Courier-Journal .35

From Now Until December 1, 1908.

This gives you a live metropolitan paper through the campaign and the election. Order today, as subscription will start with issue of day order is received. No back numbers can be sent. Or you can have the

Crittenden Record-Press

for the six months and either of the above Dailies Until December 1 for only \$1.75.

This special campaign offer is in effect only during June, July and August, and no subscriptions will be received at the reduced rate after August 31 under any circumstance.

Send your subscription to this paper---not to the
Courier-Journal or Times.



After suffering for seven years, this woman was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read her letter.

Mrs. Sallie French, of Panama, Ind. Ter., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had female troubles for seven years—was all run-down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different troubles but did me no good. While in this condition I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now strong and well."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat your letter in confidence and advise you free. No woman ever regretted writing her, and because of her vast experience she has helped thousands. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Thomas : Saved Him.

Lester Nelson, Naples, Maine, says in a recent letter: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery many years for coughs and colds, and I think it saved my life. I have found it a reliable remedy for throat and lung complaint, and I would no more be without a bottle than I would be without food." For nearly forty years New Discovery has stood at the head of throat and lung remedies. As a preventive of pneumonia, and healer of weak lungs it has no equal. Sold under guarantee at J. H. Orme & Haynes and Topleys drug stores. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Health Coffee is really the finest Coffee in the world. The coffee is made from the finest coffee beans available. It is roasted in a special way to bring out the best flavor. It is then ground and packed in airtight containers to keep it fresh. Health Coffee is made from the finest coffee beans available. It is roasted in a special way to bring out the best flavor. It is then ground and packed in airtight containers to keep it fresh.



T. C. WILLIAMS, REPRESENTING A. B. SODE, Evansville, Indiana. MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

The best material furnished and the latest machinery money will buy used. The prices we make can not be met.



FRENCH MARKET COFFEE

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE
\$100 In Gold—\$100?

Everyone who sends us in a list of English words made up of any, or all, of the letters in

"FRENCH MARKET COFFEE"

will receive a present. The one sending in the greatest list of words will be given One Hundred Dollars in Gold. Hundreds of other valuable presents will be given free to contestants.

For list of presents and particulars regarding contest, ask your grocer, or write to

CONTEST DEPARTMENT
NEW ORLEANS COFFEE CO., LTD.
NEW ORLEANS



Do not suffer
with severe
Headaches
when

HERBINE

Will Cure You.

The liver is the main-spring for the whole body. To expect good health, one must keep the liver in good order. To do so a regulator is needed. Herbine will put your liver in the condition it should be and you will not suffer from headaches.

A POSITIVE CURE
FOR CONSTIPATION, CHILLS AND
FEVER, BILIOUSNESS, MALARIA
AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Has Done A World Of Good.

Mrs. C. D. Philley, Maribo Falls, Texas, writes: "I have used Herbine and find it the best liver corrective I have ever tried. It does my family as well as myself a world of good, and I recommend it to all my friends. I never suffer from headaches anymore."

50c WILL BUY IT.

Ballard Snow Liniment Co.
500-502 N. Second St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by
James H. Orme, Marion, Ky.

L. G. TAYLOR, D. V. S.

I am prepared to render the best professional services in all diseases of stock.

Calls answered any time, day or night.

Telephone 321

MARION, KY.

Grippe or Influenza, whichever you like to call it, is one of the most weakening diseases known.

Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

Use Scott's Emulsion after Influenza.

Invaluable for Coughs and Colds.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

JOHNSON ON ISSUES

MINNESOTA GOVERNOR OPPOSED
TO EXPEDIENTY IN POLITICS.

SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE

Is Given a Wonderful Ovation at the
Jefferson Day Dinner in the
Kentucky City—A Promise
of Victory.

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, who was a specially invited guest at the Louisville Jefferson day dinner, and who really made the principal address, was given applause commensurate with a man of his ability and his high station. He was cheered when he entered the banquet hall, the big gathering stood on its feet, cheered and waved napkins as he was introduced, cheered his dramatically delivered speech and gave him what must have been a most gratifying ovation as he concluded his prayer that the times might bring forth another Jefferson to teach the faith of him who has gone before and prevent the leaders of today from going off into the desert of unknown situations. He declared that he sometimes viewed with alarm the conditions of the present generation, but he believed in time to come all would be right and the principles of equality and justice and the Democratic party would triumph.

The latter part of the governor's speech was as follows:

"I realize, my friends, that on the grounds of expediency executives are sometimes prone to temptation to do things which are not justified by the written law of the country. I believe that the written law of the country has a majesty which compels the allegiance of every man who lives under the government, and I should like to see the time come in this country again when we were willing to abide by the constitutional forms of government and not be ruled by those expedients which change with the tides. I remember in the history of Henry of Navarre, that plumed knight who led the hosts from one camp to another fighting for a sacred cause. When he became king of France, on the ground of expediency, he renounced the old faith and took up a new which he had been fighting, and what became of the people by whom and with whom he had been fighting all the years of that turmoil and trouble? They disappeared as the dew before the morning sun and the Huguenot had to come to America to live.

"Expediency never got a nation anything. It never got a people anything. It never will get the Democratic party anything. When the Democratic party, in its national convention, plants its cause upon the ground of expediency and adopts a platform based on expediency it cannot win and it ought not to win. What we want to-day is to go before the people with a patriotic, manly declaration and ask for the concurrence of the people in that declaration. The Democratic party has not always been worthy of Thomas Jefferson, but he has always been worthy of the Democratic party. He was worthy of it because he was not a weather vane in politics. He was there yesterday and to-morrow, and if the Democratic party is to build wisely and well, it will stand by Thomas Jefferson and the things he stood for and abate the wrong wherever it might exist.

I know it may be a long road to the victory which we all want to see come. If we have the patience to endure it, if we have the faith that ought to be in us, and if we have the integrity which ought to be characteristic of a Democrat we will get there. I remember a few years ago that I stood with my wife overlooking Puget Sound. I heard much of the place and I wanted to see it, first from the Mount Rainier side and then from the Mount Tacoma side. We went over there one of those misty days when the bay was overcast. We hadn't anything to do downtown, and we went and stood and looked from Mount Rainier. A half hour, an hour, perhaps, had passed. We were about ready to give up and go back to town, when suddenly the clouds began to separate. My wife said to me: 'There is the mountain.' I said, 'No, it is not in that direction; it is over here.' She said, 'You are mistaken; it is there.' I said, 'It is not; it is there, and I said to the driver: 'Where is Mount Rainier?' He said, 'Over there.' I felt indignant.

"Suddenly the clouds began to break away, the gloom disappeared and the sun broke through and sent its slanting light down on the snow-capped peaks of the Olympic mountains, 150 miles away. We saw the glory of heaven reflected upon the mountains of Olympus, and they were greater and better and brighter than those over yonder. If we shall stand high enough and look for the sunlight to shine through the clouds of gloom and do our share to lift the clouds we will see the mountain of Olympus, and we will be able to get up there on the summit and look down into the caves of gloom where we once had lived, and we will see bright and glorious the heavenly triumph of the Democracy of a united nation."

Where Autos May Travel Fast.
There is no speed limit for autos outside the city of Shanghai, China. Within the city 30 miles an hour is allowed.

JOHNSON THE MAN

HE IS THE IDEAL AMERICAN CITIZEN AND STATESMAN.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

His Record of Achievement a Guarantee to the Nation—Compared Favorably with Lincoln—a Self-Made Man.

John H. Tolan, a lawyer of Anacosta, Mont., a lifelong acquaintance and friend of Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota, writes in regard to the latter's candidacy:

"You are taking the proper steps—a campaign of education is what is needed to secure his nomination. Once let the American people get close to this man, learn his early history and struggles, as I know them; feel his friendship, as I have felt it; see his intense love and kindness for his fellow man, as I have seen it, and no power on earth can deter them from placing him at the head of our federal government."

Mr. Tolan has summed up briefly one side of the great governor of Minnesota. He is a most lovable man—a man who makes friends of all whom he meets. In this respect, as in some others, he has been compared to the great Lincoln.

Gov. Johnson is a man of the people. Not even Lincoln came up from greater obscurity and greater poverty than the little governor of Minnesota. He understands the people as perhaps no man in American public life since Lincoln has understood them—and the people understand him.

As a Democrat, Gov. Johnson appeals to the thoughtful members of his party, because he is preeminently qualified to unite and blend its discordant elements into a competent, enthusiastic, well-organized militant political force.

Gov. Johnson appeals to the people regardless of party, because he has a record of achievement behind him that guarantees that if he is chosen to the great office of president he would fill it in a manner wholly satisfactory to a vast majority of the plain people of America.

Poor Swedish Immigrants.
Gov. Johnson's mother and father were poor immigrants from Sweden—the former arriving in St. Peter, Minn., in 1852, and the father a year later. They were married in 1858. The father was a blacksmith in Sweden, and took up his trade in his new home, conducting at first a small blacksmith shop in the country near St. Peter. Later the family moved into the village, and it was here, July 21, 1861, that the son John was born. The father was cursed with the drink habit and, in consequence, after a few years of prosperity, the family was reduced to desperate straits. So dire was their poverty that the mother had to take in washing for a living, and the son, John, acted as her delivery boy. When in his twelfth year, the destination of the little family, consisting of the mother and father and three children, had reached such a point that John begged his mother for permission to quit school in order to help her. She reluctantly consented, fearing that her son would never be able to return to school. This fear was fully justified, for after that time the future governor of Minnesota knew the four walls of the schoolroom no more.

The boy went to work in a general store in the village at \$10 a month, and every cent of this generous salary was turned into the family treasury. His spare moments from the store were still devoted to delivering laundry for his mother, and the earnings of mother and son were sufficient to keep the little establishment going. As time went on their condition improved with John's increasing salary. Two years after going to work he was receiving \$12 a month; soon he was getting more. From this time on the mother was not compelled to work for the family maintenance. The son provided the entire income, and the mother returned to her proper work of housekeeping and caring for the family. From the general store, John went into a drug store, where he stayed for about twelve years and became a licensed pharmacist. Later he was employed by a railway contractor in Minnesota and Iowa, and at that time, in his early 20's, his income averaged about \$75 a month. All this time, whether at home or away, he regarded himself as the head and mainstay of the family, and provided funds in addition for educating the brother and sister who survived early childhood.

Not Embittered by Poverty.

Although John had thus to leave school so early in life, he did not cease to educate himself. He became a great student and soon read every book in the village library. It is noteworthy that the first three books he read after leaving school were Prescott's two histories of the conquest of Peru and Mexico and Scott's Ivanhoe. While thus extending his knowledge and intellectual horizon, he at all times grew in the other fields of life. Hard as his struggle had been, he did not become embittered by it, but took as large a part as possible in the village social life. He seldom missed a dance. He attended church and belonged to the choir. He joined the various fraternal lodges, after the habit of men in small villages. He was known to everybody in the village, and everybody was his friend. He was interested in life, not only his own

life, but the life led by all his friends and neighbors.

The turning point in Gov. Johnson's career—the point from which he began to be a public man—came with the opportunity to become editor of the village paper—the St. Peter Herald. That the opportunity was given to him, a man who had been without any newspaper training or preparation was proof that early in life he began to impress those who knew him as a man provided with a natural equipment which qualified him to undertake almost any responsibility. The owners of the paper picked him out as the man they wanted for editor. He immediately arose to the opportunity. He developed great aptitude for the new work, and with it took on a larger service in the community.

Sitting around the big stove in the drug store during the long winter evenings, he had imbibed Democratic traditions from the local politicians who had congregated there, and, as time went on, he became fixed in his belief in Democratic political tenets and a loyal adherent of the party. Johnson had a natural gift for speaking, and as he had now become a man of note in his little home community, he had many opportunities to exercise this gift, and soon came to be recognized as a fluent, easy, adaptable speaker, always certain to say the right thing at the right time, and always sure to say something worth hearing. Between his speaking ability, his ability as an editor, and his remarkable mixing qualities, he was scarcely 30 years old when he was recognized as the leading Democratic editor of Minnesota.

First Political Contest.

The governor's first political contest came in 1894, when he was nominated for the state senate, but although he made a gallant fight he was not able to overcome the Republican majority. In 1895, nominated to the state senate again, he made a lively campaign on state issues, and this time victory was with him. He served through two sessions of the legislature, and his legislative career was chiefly notable for the leadership of his party in the successful contest for a gross earnings tax on the Minnesota railways. At the end of his legislative term, the Democratic leaders of the state wanted to nominate him for governor, but Johnson considered the situation hopeless and declined the honor. Instead, he took the nomination for state senate again. But this time he was defeated by a small majority. In 1904 he was persuaded, however, to accept the Democratic nomination, and, after being nominated by acclamation, he plunged into a whirlwind campaign. He made 103 speeches in 74 out of the 84 counties of the state, and these speeches were remarkable for the fact that they were positive rather than negative. He did not attack his opponent or indulge in personalities, but spoke always of state affairs and needed reforms. This was in a presidential year, when Roosevelt enthusiasm was at its height in every Republican state. But when the votes were counted in November it was found that the people of the state at large had learned to love, honor, admire and respect John A. Johnson, as had the people of his native village. Although President Roosevelt carried the state by the hitherto unknown plurality of 161,000, Johnson was elected by about 8,000.

After an administration of two years, which made good every pre-election promise, Gov. Johnson came once again before the people of Minnesota with the slogan, "One good term deserves another," making 119 speeches in 42 days. This time, without any presidential canvass to distract them from state issues and personalities, the governor was re-elected by a plurality of 77,000, being the largest plurality ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in Minnesota. And it is by virtue of that handsome public verdict of approval that Gov. Johnson to-day sits in his office in the magnificent marble capitol at St. Paul—perhaps the finest specimen of state architecture in America, outside of Washington—looked up to with genuine love, respect and confidence by the 2,000,000 people of Minnesota.

A Great Record.

In the four years that he has been governor, John A. Johnson has accomplished great things in Minnesota. His and his tax-reforming appointees have increased the assessed valuation of the United States Steel corporation from \$32,000,000 to \$190,000,000, and in lieu of further increase of taxation, the steel corporation is now building a \$20,000,000 plant in Duluth.

Owing to his energy railway rates have been reduced, partly voluntarily, and partly by warehouse commission regulation and legislative enactment, from 10 to 30 per cent. The two-cent railway passenger rate was secured in Minnesota. Largely due to his initiative, the system of taxation was reformed, and an expert commission of three able men appointed to deal with the taxation problem; laws were passed providing for the equitable taxation of sleeping car companies; a modern law of mortgage taxation was also enacted; reciprocal demurrage laws were adopted; orders of the railroad and warehouse commission were made immediately effective. In the interests of labor a free state employment bureau was created and is conducted with the best results. A great system for the drainage of state swamp lands was inaugurated. A law was passed providing for municipal ownership of public utilities. The state of Minnesota has long conducted a twine factory with prison labor, the object being to supply the farmers of the state with a binding twine for harvesting their crops at a reasonable price and protect them from the excessive charges of the cordage trust. To compete with this factory, the trust constructed a twine plant within the state. Gov. Johnson's answer was a request to the legislature for authority

to sell the product of the state twine plant outside as well as within the state. At Gov. Johnson's suggestion railway passes were abolished in Minnesota.

The governor's part in the insurance reforms of recent years is too well known to require further here. President Roosevelt publicly recognized him as the leader in the nation wide campaign for reformation of the great insurance companies.

Gov. Johnson is a man of strict adherence to political principle, but he does not believe in confusing every passing fancy or fad with political principle. He believes that there are a few basic political ideas which characterize Democracy. He is not a man who was a Republican yesterday, a Democrat to-day and an Independent to-morrow. Throughout his career he has been a Democrat.

Although there can be no question that Gov. Johnson is a believer in sweeping tariff reforms, and a believer in the necessity for vigorous legislation to meet certain modern industrial conditions, he has such an abundance of common sense, so much intellectual balance, and is so tactful in his methods that he achieves his ends without that excessive friction and violent disturbance that has been characteristic of some of our recent reformers. Gov. Johnson is a big man. He is not wedded to a particular political fad. He is in statesmanship something of an opportunist. Although guided by some big principles, he prefers to decide questions as they come up on their individual presentation.

As a Democratic candidate he is strong, because between his genuine devotion to reform and his careful and effective methods of getting reforms, he should have no difficulty in uniting in his support both the conservative and radical elements in his party. This should insure him the normal Democratic strength, carrying with it, of course, the solid south and such states as New York and New Jersey. In addition, Gov. Johnson will draw an immense Republican vote from Scandinavian-American citizens, as well as other classes, in such states as Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Washington. There is no question that he could carry Minnesota and the two Dakotas, Wisconsin and Illinois.

MORE POWER TO JOHNSON.

He is a Man Who Has Risen on His Merits.

Hon. John A. Johnson has risen from the ranks on his merits. He has won a fair degree of material prosperity, not by the reckless arts of a demagogue, but by the constructive work of a citizen who grows up in and with his country.

He has political power because he has deserved public confidence. However any of us may disagree with some of his political ideas, he is recognized by all who have taken the trouble to learn anything about him as a man of sound and sincere character.

He is a self-made man who is well made—who has done a good job in the making of himself. As to his general attitude toward the questions of the day, it is enough to say that he is not a man who believes in burning the barn to kill the rats.

He is exactly the kind of man that what Mr. Bryan calls "the plain people" are glad to see come forward for high office. They recognize him as one of themselves and are proud of him with good reason.

John A. Johnson of Minnesota is doing what he can. More power to him and to all like him. The republic needs the help of all of them—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FAST RESPONSIBILITIES.

A Short Extract from a Notable Speech by Gov. Johnson.

We are confronted by vast opportunities and responsibilities, and with lost ground to recover. A bad economic policy and political treachery cost us the benefit of commercial freedom with Canada. Had we been fair and decent with our sister country across the boundary, the trade of Canada would have been ours, and commercially if not politically the two countries would have been one. We are told it is now too late. Canada has grown away from us, instead of toward us. A false policy has robbed us of our own. Congressmen elected to represent our interests in reciprocity with Canada have gone to Washington in the interests of a pine-land combine and worked to make reciprocity impossible.

The American flag ought now to float over all North America; but that union either politically or commercially can never take place until a larger patriotism can rise above political cant and private greed.—From a Speech by Gov. John A. Johnson.

The Mirage of Watered Stock.

False capitalization is one of the great causes that has brought a shock to the faith of the people. Watered stock is the mirage in the desert of our commercial life. The billion-dollar steel-trust, quoted at 75c on a dollar to-day and at eight cents to-morrow, typifies the class. Watered stock has become a common phase of legal larceny. If the mad race is to stop before the runner falls, corporate business must be reorganized on a rational basis. No corporation should be permitted by law to issue a share of stock that does not stand for paid-in cash and certified to by state examination. Every dollar invested in a commercial enterprise should earn a fair profit and every investor is entitled to a fair rate of interest on his investment. But it is not entitled to a rate of interest and profit on stock which has no capital basis.—From a Speech by Gov. Johnson.

Summer Clothes

At
Zero Prices.

Now is the time to buy your

Summer Clothing — All
Good Style Clothes — At
Prices to make them Sell

Summer Pants — Coats and Pants

Summer Coats — White Vests

Values That are the Best
You Can Secure.

Nobby Hats — Straw and Fur
Shirts — Socks — Underwear
Belts — Neckwear.



Two Great Essentials Quality and Price

We have built the Reputations of our business on a Solid Foundation of True Merits. **QUALITY** is the Corner Stone of our large business: an Quality backed by our Spot Cash Purchases gives you the benefit of **Low Prices**.

Best Goods for Less Price.

We want your business and if **REAL VALUES** is a reason for asking it we know that we shall merit it.

Light Wool Skirt Goods,
Summer Wash Goods,
Lawn — Linens,
Waist Goods —
Laces — Allovers,
Nets — Embroideries.

Headquarters For
CARPETS,
DRUGGETS
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN SWISS.

Oxfords.

FOR

Men-Women-Boys-
Girls and Children

POPULAR STYLES
ALL SIZES

**Tans-Blacks
WHITE OXFORDS**

In all Sizes at 1-2 Our Value.

Bargains in Odd Lots.

Shoes and Lowcuts

GOOD SHOES FOR LESS PRICE.

See Us for the Bargains

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ADVERTISERS.

YANDELL-GUGENHEIM COMPANY

The Crittenden Record-Press

S. M. JENKINS Editor and Publisher.

Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1900 at the postoffice at Marion, Kentucky, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE.
Single copies mailed..... 10c
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3 months..... 2.50
6 months..... 4.50
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THURSDAY, JUNE 25 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

We will publish in the future only such articles as are signed by the writers name in full on the "soldier controversy," or the "telephone rates," or the "big war." —THE CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS

Had Hopes.

After having read Judge Blackburn's statement in regard to who paid the soldiers I had hopes of peace and reconciliation, but there is no peace, there will never be as long as some unknown person condemns the head official of our county, and accuses him of misrepresenting facts. The Hebron items, say we all endorse the article, "If not, why not." I for one do not, and I think there are others.

In regard to Mr. Pogue's letter, he says he would be far from plucking the laurel that should adorn the brow of another. That sounds very complimentary to an article that was written, it seems with the intention to cause discord and disunion among the citizens of our county. As to whether or not we need soldiers in this county, I for one am perfectly willing to leave that to the county officials and the governor.

Mr. Pogue says the work of the Night Riders was finished some time ago. Then he says the mission of the soldiers no one has been able to fathom, the cause of their coming is past finding out. Now if he will see Mr. Cardin's farm, then to D. Ashung, stop at Fredonia, take

the next south bound train to Princeton, on to Kuttawa and see the sights, where once used to be great factories, I think he should be willing to shake hands with the judge and say, amento your actions, instead of saying, the wicked flee when no man pursueth. He compares the conditions of our county to King George's soldiers on the streets of Boston, the victories of Lexington and the heroes of Yorktown. Now if I had been he, I would have left that off, and fired at Fort Sumpter and shouted on to Richmond. It seems that he don't agree with the unknown as to who pays the soldiers, he says, he hopes that good virtues, good clothes and the state treasury will be the only victims of their steal. The other man said go to the bank and see if the county didn't pay.

Old Kentucky is a great state, her soldiers are noble boys. The bones of her sons falling in great struggles now mingled with the soil of many states and in Foreign Lands. But I shall enter on no encomium upon Kentucky. Here she is—behold her and judge for yourselves. Her past reputation for good soldiers is secure. If discord and disunion shall wound it, if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at, and tear it, if folly and madness, if the credit of its soldiers goes down, it will stand in the end by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked, it will stretch forth its arms with whatever vigor it may still retain over the friends who gather around it, and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory and on the very spot of its origin.

United we stand, divided we fall.

Yours for Peace and Union.

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Marion, Ky.

NOTICE.

Having sold my store to T. B. Harris & Co., I wish now to collect all out standing accounts. Those indebted to me for medical services, are requested to settle same promptly in cash, or by note. Thanking all for courtesy and patronage, I am your friend
H. H. CLAYTON

CIRCUIT COURT

COMMON LAW DOCKET.

Seventh Day, June 29th.

Mary J. Hicklin vs H. Cent. R. R. Co.
Ada Robinson vs H. Cent. R. R. Co.
A. H. McNeely vs H. Cent. R. R. Co.
Griffin & Wells vs O. H. Scott, etc.
Hastings Industrial Co. vs W. N. Tharp, et al.
J. G. Rochester vs C. E. Lamb
Thompson, Wilson & Co. vs T. H. McReynolds, et al.
Maritta Dixon vs Hardy Belt
Ragon Bros. vs W. N. Dalton
S. M. Jenkins vs C. R. Keiner, et al.
H. S. Newcomb vs Turner, Day, Holworth Handle Co.
T. H. Cochran vs Permelia Plew

Eighth Day, June 30th.

Clemens & Likens vs Phin Miles
Kahn Sons vs S. C. Towery, et al.
Crowell & Nunn vs S. C. Towery, et al.
James Hewerton vs W. E. Smith
Peoples Bank of Dycusburg vs H. B. Bennett, et al.
Peoples Bank of Dycusburg vs G. W. Kimper, et al.
H. W. Pierce vs Sam McDaniel, et al.
Peoples Bank of Dycusburg vs H. A. Haynes, Admr. et al.
Peoples Bank of Dycusburg vs H. A. Haynes, Admr. et al.
First National Bank of Eddyville vs John E. Pilant, et al.
F. A. Casner, Admr. vs C. H. McConnell
Mrs. R. F. Lennon vs The Home Insurance Company of New York
S. D. Asher vs Illinois Cent. R. R. Co.

Ninth Day, July 1st.

N. E. Moore vs Illinois Central Company
T. W. Hughes vs Illinois Central Company

EQUITY DOCKET.

Annie L. Orme vs Prince Pickens
Mary J. Black vs Alice Towery, et al.
Dixie Buchanan vs Wm Buchanan
J. S. Turley vs J. C. Alexander
Bigham Masonic Lodge, F. A. M. vs Mrs. Electa M. Frisbie
Judy Hoover vs J. H. Bettis, et al.
J. W. Blue, Jr. vs Jas P. Simpkins
J. A. Wheeler, et al. vs J. H. Bettis, et al.
W. H. Clark vs W. H. Mann
Effie Scott vs Thomas Scott
J. F. Son vs Mary E. Vinson, et al.
R. S. Harris vs Red Hill Mining Co.
W. L. Bennett vs Dycusburg Canning Co., ordinary, and
W. L. Bennett vs Dycusburg Canning Co., Consolidated.
W. W. Kimbell vs J. W. Givens
F. S. Gass vs Mrs. M. F. Slaton, et al.
Mary E. Hancock vs Walter A. Hancock
Cora A. Nesbit vs H. E. Nesbit
B. W. Belt vs Marion Zinc Company
N. T. Duncan vs Charles O. Mayes, et al.
J. H. Clement vs Frank M. Wallace
J. F. Onal vs Laura A. Towery, et al.
T. J. Graves vs R. A. Sharp, et al.
H. B. Bennett vs Mrs. T. H. McReynolds
Thomas J. Jones vs Malissa Jones
Getty Franklin vs John W. Franklin
W. E. Yandell vs Mary J. Hill, et al.
Marion Coal & Transfer Co. vs Southern Lead and Zinc Co.
L. H. James vs J. H. Fritts
Consolidated.
H. A. Haynes, Admr. vs J. H. Fritts
Hattie James vs G. S. James
Maggie Freightman Sigler vs Rufus Sigler
J. W. Hughes vs J. L. Hughes, et al.

Nannie C. Hamilton vs T. J. Hamilton
L. H. and O. M. James and A. C. Moore vs H. A. Haynes, Admr. et al.
S. Gugenheim vs Bertie Durk, et al.
Margaret A. Cassidy, et al. vs P. S. Maxwell, et al.
E. L. Slayton, et al. vs Mary Oliver, et al.
P. K. Cooksey vs H. A. Haynes, Admr. et al.

EQUITY APPEARANCES.

W. E. Cobb vs Luge McCain
C. E. Myers vs S. G. Myers
Peoples Bank of Dycusburg vs J. B. Polk & T. L. Taylor
T. S. Neal vs Sue G. Neal
Polly Mills vs W. T. Mills
Mrs. Bettie Phillips vs Mrs. Ida Hammond, et al.
W. B. Yandell Admr. vs S. J. Boughter, et al.
Nancy J. Conger vs Isaac Conger
J. H. Sunnett vs Pinkie A. Stinnett
Harriett A. Hunt vs Levi B. Hunt

TOBACCO CONCERNS

Want Towns to Pay the Guards
For Guarding Their
Property.

A recent dispatch from Paducah says: The city of Paducah, the town Murray or Calloway county and other towns and counties in the tobacco growing district where night rider depredations and scare have existed will have to reimburse the Regie tobacco buyers for the amount they have paid out for special guards to protect their property or face expensive law suits, according to information that has been received in Paducah.

T. J. Stahl & Co. the Regie buyers of Paducah have already made out their bill against the city of Paducah amounting to \$236 and since the council refused payment are preparing to bring suit in circuit court to recover. It is said that it is the opinion of State officials that the city must pay the bill. Stahl claims that ex-Mayor Yeiser gave him authority to put on guards at the city's expense and that Detective Moore selected the men and put them in charge of the warehouse at night.

Probably the heaviest expense the tobacco buyers were subjected to was at Murray, where the county and city officials are said to have refused guards and they were put on by the buyers themselves. Four to six men were regularly employed, while on

nights when attacks were expected, notable the fourth Monday in March when, according to the later confessions of a night rider, was the time a raid was planned on the town, 25 guards were put on.

At Mayfield, Fulton, Wickliff and other places where independent buyers were stationed guards were put on at private expense and an effort will be made to recover the amounts expended.

Letter From Texas.

Graham, Texas, June 11, 1908.
Mr. S. M. Jenkins
I will comply with my promise to my friends in old Kentucky. Twenty-one months has past since I and my husband bid good-bye to friends

and loved ones and turned our faces westward toward our home in Texas. Oh! how time flies. I have made many friends here, but none like my old Kentucky home folks. I have been blessed with good health and an appetite to eat any thing that I can get, and there is any thing here that there is any where to eat.

Texas is a fine country and all the fault I have with Texas, is the high winds and hot sun. Our bed-room is out in the back yard among the tarantulas, centipedes and thorny frogs and listen to the howl of wolf which makes the hair rise on any one's head.

Enclosed find two dollars for subscription for the Crittenden Record-Press. Mrs. J. A. HARMON, Graham, Texas.

Low Rates.

Account 4th of July, to Evansville, Ind., and points south on I. C. R. R., also to points on A. & V. R. R., B. & O. S. W. to Cincinnati Only, L. & N. to points South of the Ohio River, NCSTL, VS & P, Y, & M. V., One and one third fare for the round trip, minimum charge 50 cents. Date of Sale, July 2, 3, & 4, return limit July 8. No stop overs.

Account Democratic National Convention July 7th \$32.75 for the round trip, date of sale July 2, 3, 4, and 5, limit July 31.

Account Annual Convention National Educational Convention, Cleveland Ohio, June 29 to July 3. \$17.75 for the round trip, tickets on sale June 25 to July 1st, return limit July 7, tickets can be extended to August 31 by paying extension fee of \$1.

Chatauqua New York and return, \$22.40 round trip date of sale July 2 and 23 only, return Aug., for tickets sold on July 2nd and Aug., 25 for tickets sold July 23.

Georgetown Kentucky account B. Y. P. U. Assembly June 29 July 3, \$8.10 for the round trip. Date of sale June 27, 28, and 29 return July 4.

Nashville Tennessee account Peabody College Summer School for Teachers and Vanderbilt Biblical Institute June 17 to August 5. \$5.55 round trip, date of sale July 2, 3 and 4 return 15 days from date of sale.



A POINTER FOR YOU



Where **QUALITY RANKS FIRST** is a point for you to Consider before you buy. We make quality the first consideration in buying to supply your needs, and last but not least, you will find our **PRICES RIGHT**.

We have already passed any previous Seasons' Sales on Clothing. People realize that

High Quality Clothing at reasonable prices, is much cheaper in the end, than the "SHODDY" kind at any price. We please you first in quality, then in Price. What more can you want?

We have some broken lots in Suits and Extra Pants to close out at

Extra Bargains.



Carpets

Druggets

Rugs and

Matting

Lace Curtains

Curtain Swiss

Window Shades

and Curtains.

Get Our

Prices First.

Quality Counts

In Dress Goods and
Waisting Too.

You will find that our

line of Silks, Wool

Taffetas, Panamas,

Wool and Silk Voiles,

French Serges, Plain

and Fancy Suitings,

Organdies, Batistes,

Lawns, and Dimities

are unsurpassed in

the county, and we

do not hesitate to

make the price low

enough.

Oh Yes!

MORE HATS.

They sell for they have

Style

and

Quality

Combined, and that is just the thing that suits all.

If you want a bargain in a Genuine Panama Hat, just come in and say so "We'll Sight You."

Complete line of Ladies Misses and Childrens **PARASOLS.**

OUR
Oxfords

AND

Shoes

are trade winners, for if you buy them once, you will not only buy them again, but you will tell your friends of their Value and advise them to buy them.

Quality Wins!

We have some extra values in Ladies Oxfords at 95c per pair, and all White Oxfords in Ladies and Children at one-half price.

Long Silk Gloves

: TAYLOR & CANNAN :

Warner Corsets

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

Mrs. H. M. Cook is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Crowwell, of Henderson.

Messdames C. L. Burks and Milton Vandell, of Blackford were guests of friends here Thursday.

J. H. Paris arrived Monday from Guoin, Ark., where he has been living for several months.

Mr. Wald, of Cincinnati, is spending a few days with Mr. Sam Gugenheim this week.

Mrs. C. A. Moore and son, Hunter of Owensboro, are visiting relatives in this city.

I am prepared to do plain sewing of any kind. Give me a trial. **MRS. MARY PERRY.**

Mrs. G. C. Gray and daughter Miss Ellis, returned Saturday from Louisville and Nazareth.

Panama and felt hats cleaned and blocked, new bands inside and out. Give me a trial. **ORLIN MOORE.**

Hopkinsville Steam Laundry.

Misses Anna and Elizabeth Johnson arrived Friday from Portales, N. M. Miss Anna returned on account of failing health.

A. W. Finley, who has a position with the Cumberland Telephone Co., at Jackson Miss is visiting parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Finley.

Misses Lillian and Lucile Graves, and Miss Shelby of Princeton are guests of Messdames E. J. Heyward and Emma Heyward.

Robert Perry Wilborn, arrived Saturday morning June 20th, to to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Robt. E. Wilborn. Mother and babe are doing nicely.

The very best laundry work done by the Hopkinsville Steam Laundry. Give it trial. **ORLIN MOORE, Agt.**

Mrs. Maggie Love and daughter, Mayo, of Sheridan, are spending the summer with her son, J. Lockett Love, of Cartersville, Ill., who is assistant district Superintendent for the Madison Coal Corporation of that place.

WHY PAY RENT ?

We will build you a home. \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000; \$4,000 or \$5,000.

STANDARD TRUST COMPANY

Incorporated. Authorized Capital \$500,000

For further particulars see

J. C. WALLACE, Marion, Ky.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

Mrs. Emma Heyward was elected President of the St. Vincent Alumni.

Leave your laundry at S. H. Ramage's Tin Shop.

Russell Gray, of Salem, was in the city last week with his sister, Miss Nellie, who was en route to Cobb, Ky., to visit friends.

Jas. Henry Paris was called home on account of the illness of his wife. Mr. Paris operating a saw mill in southeast Missouri, but will remain here until his wife recovers.

I am agent for the Morganfield Laundry, guarantee first class work. Give me a trial. **ENOCH FURTT.**

Rev. Jas. F. Price and daughter, Miss Ina, who attended the International Sunday School convention at Louisville, have returned home.

Electric theatre open each evening, pleasant inducements and entertaining. Entirely new programme daily.

Mrs. Minerva Mathews the wife of the venerable John Mathews, of near Frances, is quite ill of flu. And owing to her advanced years, her family feel very uneasy over her condition.

Don't fail to see the moving picture show at the Opera House every night.

Miss Anna Finley returned last week from Nashville where she has been attending Draughn's Business College. She graduated from the book keeping department with an average of 95%. This is an excellent grade and Miss Finley is to be congratulated.

Miss Ellis Gray graduated with honors from Nazareth Academy, where has been attending school for the past two years. The Commencement programme was very pretty and well rendered. Miss Ellis was one of the four to play the grand entrance march and took a prominent part in all the exercises.

To spend a pleasant evening attend the Electric Theatre.

The Crittenden Springs Hotel.

Now open for the Season.

F. M. Davidson, Proprietor

Fare as good as the market affords.

The patronage of the public will be appreciated and every effort made to please them.

R. M. Adamson, of near Belles Mines, has started a new strain of fowls, especially for preachers it is said. He has a chicken on his farm which has three legs, all perfectly developed, with three feet and a total of sixteen toes. The fact that Bob frequently entertains the ministers at home may account for his decision to raise three legged fowls.

FOR SALE—Good dwelling house property well located in Marion Kentucky. Price \$450.00. Will take a horse in part pay. **JOHN A. MOORE.**

Miss Annie Dean, who has been the guest of relatives at Crider and in the Bethlehem and Charline neighborhoods of Caldwell county, returned home Saturday morning quite delighted with her trip.

Chas. Clift, Ed Cook, Jesse Alve and Louis Daughtrey, of Fords Ferry Ky., vicinity were here last week.

Judge W. L. Crumbaugh and County Attorney W. L. Krone, of Lyon county, were in the city Wednesday on business.

Messrs. Green B. Crawford, L. E. Guess, Forest Harris, master Clifton Crawford and Tate Harris all of Tolu, Ky., were in the city Tuesday.

Robt. Davidson, of Pawnee, Neb., is the guest of his brother, F. M. Davidson of Cristedden Springs. Mr. Davidson is here on his first visit for many years. He is still a bachelor, not having found any one to suit him in his thirty years residence in the west.

The W. R. Woodson Furniture Co., of Providence will be at Marion July 1st with a car load of Piano's at sacrifice prices.

When Evansville needs its ice and its hot at as blazes in Marion, they use it there and let Marion sweat it out. What do you think of that kind of service? Marion Ice & Cold Storage Co.

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Flynn, have moved, some weeks ago to their new home on Fords Ferry Road.

We employ now ten men and have engaged another wagon to supply our trade and keep from inconveniencing those who patronize home industries. Marion Ice & Cold Storage Co.

We have ice at all times and not inconvenience our customers when its hot and dusty by failing to supply them the one thing useful. Marion Ice & Cold Storage Co.

P. M. McGrew, of Joy Ky., and Anderson Pope of Hampton were here Tuesday on business.

Henry Bennett, of Dycusburg was in the city Tuesday on business.

A. H. Cardin of View was in the city Tuesday.

Rev. Ramsey will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and evening and also at Dean's School House in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Those who heard his strong sermons here two weeks prior to above dates will be glad to avail themselves of the chance to hear him again.

Special Offer.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL of Ft. Worth, Texas., the official Farmers' organ of the U. S. and the **CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS** one year for \$1.50. This offer is good for thirty (30) days.

Four out of Five For Marion.

Marion's bunch of ball players handed Princeton an awful walloping Tuesday afternoon by the score of 3 to 1.

The baseball dictionary does not contain enough words to tell just what happened.

First Princeton did not do much playing, making eleven errors. Second they would not run the bases. Grimes arm being in perfect shape. Furthermore in Gossage Marion had a slabman whose benders proved as crooked to Princeton batsman as a snake when in the sun, striking out 17 men besides pitching a shut out game. The feature of the game was the battery work of Gossage and Grimes and the fielding of T. Mitchell for Princeton. The score.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 T.
MARION 2 0 1 0 8 0 2 0 x 13
PRINCETON 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1

ERNEST SLAYDEN SAID TO BE ENDEDICTED.

Just as we go to press it is currently reported on the streets that an edictment has been found by the grand jury against Ernest Slayden, who is in jail here charged with the murder of his father-in-law, James Sullenger.

Robt. Coffield Dead.

Only six months ago we recorded the death of the wife of Robt. Coffield of McAlester, Oklahoma. It

is now our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Coffield, which occurred at his home there on last Friday June 19th, 1908.

He had been in declining health for two years past and the death of his wife seem to crush out his remaining strength, he growing weaker and weaker until relieved by death.

He was 75 years of age and a native of Kentucky. He was Post master here, prior to 1893, at which time he moved to Illinois, and to Indian Territory now Oklahoma in 1897, but never forgot old friends nor the hills and rocks of his dear old state and county.

He leaves five daughters and two sons, Mrs. Geo. Smith and Misses Lillian and Lucile Coffield all of Louisville Ky., Mrs. R. S. Towle of Harrisburg Ill., Mrs. Shannon Smith, Everton and Norman Coffield of McAlester Oklahoma. Mr. Coffield is well known here to most of our people who held him in high esteem. No man ever stood higher for honesty or integrity than Robt. Coffield and the news of his death will be sad for those who knew and loved him. Peace be to his ashes.

J. W. Paris Hurt.

Last Thursday afternoon James Paris the miller, had one of his legs broken by the accidental slipping out of place of an engine which he was endeavoring to set in place. His friends felt quite uneasy about him on account of his advanced years but he seemed to be getting along quite well and was at the mill Monday on crutches.

Stovall-Boon.

Last Sunday June 21st, Mr. C. E. Stovall of the far-away state of Washington, son of our well known citizens Buck Stovall, drove up to the residence of Rev. W. T. Oakley, accompanied by one of the county's fairest daughters, Miss Effie Boon, daughter of James Boon and granddaughter, of A. Woodall and having the necessary papers they were quickly united in marriage by Bro. Oakley in one of his happiest ceremonies.

The bridal party was entertained at the home of the brides parents Monday and a most sumptuous repast was served.

Next Monday the young couple leave for their home in the great north west state which borders on the Pacific Ocean.

Gents or Ladies Suits.

Cleaning, Pressing, and repairing

neatly done at reasonable rates. Give me a trial. Mrs. K. E. Cannon, Walker Street, Marion, Ky.

Beeds Recorded.

Sam P. Givens to W. O. O'Bryan 148 acres on Claylick, exchange of property.

Graville Staton to E. W. Staton, interest in lot in Marion, \$50.

T. L. Phillips and wife to J. C. Griffin, lots in Dycusburg, \$600.

Edward Lowery to Willis Phillips, a lot in Dycusburg, \$60.

G. D. Kemp and wife to M. V. Sutton and wife, 20 acres on Piney Creek, \$75.

Mary E. Wilborn to S. D. Flanary a tract on Crooked Creek \$1.00 and other considerations.

T. L. Taylor to Mortous Bank, 188 acres on Claylick Creek, \$1000 and other considerations.

Carrie Harris and husband to I. H. Clewett, 138 acres on Ohio river \$1,380.

Nancy Jacobs to J. J. Ray, 30 acres on Claylick Creek, \$100.

Marriage License.

C. E. Stovall to Effie Boone.

A. R. Duvall to Lizzie Conger.

Floyd Paris to Nonie Spurr.

W. V. Haynes to Willie Croft.

T. C. Benuett to Mildred Haynes.

"EYE TIME"

Is that time in every one's life—some young, some old—when the eyes give evidence of strain, tire or other signs of needing care. Then see eye specialists—else you may not see anything later on. Our reputation for selecting and fitting correct glasses is established. For eye troubles you'll do well to consult us.



DR. ABELL,
Princeton Ky.

TAFT AND SHERMAN

This is the Ticket the Republicans Present to Consideration of Electorate.

TAFT NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT

On Thursday the Continuation of Great Convention Came in Naming Secretary of War For President.

Congressman James S. Sherman Was Named For Second Place After Brief Session on Friday.

Incidents of One of the Most Interesting Conventions in the History of the Party.

For President of the United States, WILLIAM H. TAFT of Ohio.

For Vice President—JAMES S. SHERMAN of New York.

Taft on the first ballot. Taft by 702 votes; Taft by the unanimous choice of the convention.

Such is the record of the culminating day of the Republican national convention of 1908, effected amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm and after a nerve-racking continuous session lasting nearly eight hours.

A hush of expectancy hung over the assembly as the call proceeded. Hasty summaries showed that Taft was far in advance. When New York was reached the Taft column tallied 427. Ohio carried the Taft total to 551, or twenty more than enough to nominate. Still the call went on until the final result was announced by Chairman Lodge.

"For Theodore Roosevelt, 3 votes, for Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, 1 vote; for Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, 40 votes; for Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, 61 votes; for Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, 25 votes; for Charles E. Hughes of New York, 63 votes; for Philander C. Knox of Penn-



WILLIAM H. TAFT.

sylvania, 68 votes, and for William H. Taft of Ohio, 702 votes."

Following is the vote for the unsuccessful candidates:

Cannon—Illinois, 51; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 3; New York, 3. Total, 58.

Fairbanks—Georgia, 1; Indiana, 39; Kentucky, 2; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 2; South Carolina, 2. Total, 40.

Hughes—New York, 63; Virginia, 2. Total, 65.

Foraker—Georgia, 8; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1. Total, 16.

Knox—New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 64. Total, 65.

La Follette—Wisconsin, 25.

Roosevelt—Pennsylvania, 3.

A great shout went up as Lodge concluded his announcement, and with one accord the cohorts of Cannon and Knox and Hughes and the others joined in a common tribute to the candidate of the party.

With Congressman James S. Sherman of New York, chosen as vice-presidential candidate and running mate of Secretary Taft, the Republican national convention passed into history Friday.

The Formal Opening.

The Republican national quadrennial convention was called to order at noon Tuesday, Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee, wielding the gavel amid a scene of party splendor rarely, if ever, equalled. The vast auditorium of the Chicago Coliseum had been decorated as never before for the occasion, and its seating arrangements, systematized to the last square inch, were hardly adequate for the throng which filled the great structure, every man and every woman on the tip-toe of anticipation.

Chairman New's attitude in calling the convention to order was business personified. Captain New never attempts oratory, and his terse, crisp sentences announcing the object of the convention created an excellent impression. Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Chicago was then introduced and in elo-

quent terms made a plea for divine guidance in all the deliberations of the body thus assembled.

Following the formal presentation of the gavel to the chairman, the call for the convention was read by Elmer Dever of Ohio, secretary of the Republican national committee, and Senator Burrows of Michigan, temporary chairman, was introduced. The venerable senator, his shaggy beard much whiter than when he last attended a national convention, but with no diminution of vigor in person or voice, addressed his great audience on the record of the party during the four years since the last convention, concluding as follows:

"The work of this convention will soon be concluded. The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation



CONGRESSMAN SHERMAN OF NEW YORK.

of a McKinley, and the courage of a Roosevelt. With such a platform and such candidates the issue cannot be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people and, upon its renewed declaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor."

After the transaction of certain formal matters of miscellaneous business the convention then adjourned until Wednesday the various committees being instructed to meet at their several places to complete the details of permanent organization.

THE SECOND DAY

Speech of Permanent Chairman Lodge the Distinctive Feature.

The selection of Senator Henry C. Lodge as permanent chairman of the Republican national convention was formally approved at a meeting of the committee on permanent organization and it was agreed that all of the other temporary officers of the convention named on the floor Tuesday should be made permanent. Therefore when the convention assembled on Wednesday to hear the reports of the various committees, Senator Lodge was in the chair, prepared to direct the deliberations of the great quadrennial gathering to its close.

Incidental to the convening of the delegates an inspiring scene was presented when the many marching clubs, which have gathered here from various parts of the country for the purpose of whooping things up for the several candidates, paraded through the hall.

The marching clubs assembled on Michigan avenue at the foot of Adams street, opposite the Art Institute, marched down Michigan avenue to entrance "H" of the convention hall, into the hall, up the aisle, and out at entrance "D" on Wabash avenue, each vying with the other in efforts to create the most enthusiasm.

Probably the most important act of the day, and the one having greatest significance on the final result of the convention, was the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, seating the Taft delegations practically in toto. If there had been any lingering doubt of the Taft strength it disappeared before this decisive action, which in effect placed upward of 700 delegates in the Taft column. Equally important, and even more remarkable, was the final acceptance of this result by the allies without the formality of a dissenting minority report, and without carrying the question to the floor of the convention for the open fight which had been long threatened. Instead of this further opposition seemed to crumble. Those who had promised trouble quietly accepted the inevitable.

After the convention had been called to order, the Rev. William O. Waters of Chicago delivered an earnest prayer for divine guidance in the affairs of the day. Senator Lodge, in accepting the chairmanship of the convention, made a brief speech thanking the delegates for the high honor they had conferred upon him, concluding with the following appeal to the nation's electorate:

"We ask for the confidence and support of the American people because we have met the problems of the day and have tried patiently to solve them. We appeal for votes and for the power they confer because we uphold the president's policies and shall continue to sustain them. We make our appeal with confidence because we have a well-defined policy and are not, like our opponents, fumbling in the dark to find some opinion on something.

"We believe in the maintenance of law and order and in the support of the courts in all their rights and dig-

ity. We believe in equal rights for all men and are opposed to special privileges for any man, or any class of men, high or low, rich or poor. We, who established the gold standard, are pledged to the cause of sound finance. We stand for protection to American industry and American labor, and we will resist all the assaults of free trade under whatever name it comes disguised. We will see to the defense of the country. We mean to have a navy worthy of the American name. We seek peace and friendship with all the nations, but alliance with none. Yet we have no intention of being a 'hermit nation.' The great services of the president to the world's peace will be continued by the party which he has led. We are a party fit to rule and govern, to legislate and administer and not a fortuitous collection of atoms whose only form of thought or motion is to oppose. Above all, we are true to our traditions and to our past. True now, as we were in the days of Lincoln.

"In this spirit we must prevail—by this sign we must conquer."

THE THIRD DAY

Adoption of Platform and Nominations Hold the Boards.

The final details of the national platform having been arranged by the platform committee, the convention was equipped Thursday morning to make its declaration of policy and proceed to the selection of candidates. The session opened at 10 o'clock instead of at noon, as heretofore, so that a full day might be had for the discussion of principles and men. The platform went before the convention early in the day and its adoption was followed by the speeches placing in nomination the candidates for president.

Several changes in phraseology were made in certain planks of the platform as presented to the committee. There were also some alterations of an essential character in some of the more important declarations, so that the platform as adopted is in some particulars, though in no essentials different from the draft of the document which was prepared in Washington.

The presentation of the report on permanent organization was the signal for Senator Burrows to yield his place as temporary chairman and to escort to the platform the permanent chairman of the convention, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Mr. Lodge, trim and lionhearted, looked as fresh as a rose-garden after the white-haired retiring chairman. His voice, so had the recent New England storm which made it ring out to the farthest corners of the galleries, carrying not only the words but the spirit of the platform to the ears of the listeners to attention and applause.

"The president," exclaimed Mr. Lodge, "is the best loved and most popular man in the United States today."

This was the long-awaited signal. Instantly a shout broke from the galleries and was echoed from the floor, at first only a tempest of detached yells and catcalls and shouts of "Taft," but gradually gathering force and volume until it swelled to a whirlwind of sound and motion, as delegates and spectators rose en masse, mounting chairs, waving banners, hats, handkerchiefs, flags, newspapers anything which could be seized upon to add turbulence to the scene. Amid the tumult the hand struck up, but the crash of the brass and drums was completely lost in the babel of sound which welled from 14,000 throats.

Wonderful Demonstration.

For the first minute Senator Lodge stood waiting to proceed, occasionally raising his hand for silence, only to awaken a deafening yell twice louder than before. Five minutes passed and instead of abating the uproar was increasing. The sergeant-at-arms moved up a chair for the presiding officer and Senator Lodge sank back to await a lull in the storm. Five minutes—ten minutes—fifteen minutes.

There was no lull no abatement. A hoarse roar had taken the place of the detached yells.

"Four, four, four years more," came in a deafening chorus from the full sweep of the gallery, as if preconcerted, each "four, four, four" exploding like the boom of heavy artillery.

Fifteen minutes—twenty minutes—twenty-five minutes.

Now delegations were joining in the outbreak. Some had mounted chairs—Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee—and were gesticulating madly. One delegate, far to the left, had torn off his coat and was whipping it wildly above his head. Texas and Kentucky appeared to be the center of the agitation on the floor. New York viewed the storm with calm and so did Ohio, except, strangely, one of the loudest Foraker delegates, Judge Marcus Shoup, who, mounted on a chair, kept both arms in motion with a waving flag and a newspaper and his voice joining in the general pandemonium. Thirty minutes—thirty-five minutes—forty minutes—forty-five minutes.

A full three-quarters of an hour had passed in this howling confusion of sight and sound. For a time some fear was felt by some that a stampede was imminent. But the political generals were glad to give the pent-up enthusiasm of the multitude this outlet of expression, and at no time was there the slightest apprehension among them that the well-devised plans would miscarry by some overpowering movement. Frank H. Hitchcock, the Taft manager, moved about the floor, smiling as the tumult was at its height. "The cheers for Roosevelt today will be for Taft tomorrow," said he with confidence.

PARTY PLATFORM

Resolutions Upon Which Republicans Base Their Claim For the Suffrages of the People.

ENUNCIATION OF PRINCIPLES

Leading All in This Declaration of Parly Determination Is an Extraordinary Bit of Praise For the President of the United States.

The platform adopted by the Republican national convention at Chicago is in part as follows:

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her post of honor in the councils of the world now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

Praise for Roosevelt.

In this, the greatest era of American advancement, the Republican party reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in these ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted and sacred has come to represent not political expediency alone, but the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen.

American manhood and womanhood have been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation, abundance and courage in public station and highest standards of right and wrong in private life have become the cardinal principles of political faith. Capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and true dependence, the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, sturdy virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been first and foremost a brave and impartial enforcement of the law, the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines, the complete overthrow of preference, rebates and discriminations, the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the condition of wage workers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt's place in history. But more than all else, the greatest thing he has done was to give an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unflinching adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

Equal Opportunity for All.

With gratitude for God's bounty with pride in the splendid productivity of the past, and with confidence in the promise of the future, the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blossoming so bright there shall be equal opportunity for all.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded and the necessity for promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule, or the menace of it, might have equaled the familiar Democratic panics of the past.

The many wise and progressive measures adopted by recent sessions of congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government. Only the obstruction and filibustering of a Democratic minority in the last house of congress prevented the enactment of a number of measures of great public benefit, the consideration of which can only be entrusted to another Republican majority. But many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill, the appointment of the national monetary commission, the employers' and government liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy, the widows' pension bill, the model child labor law for the District of Columbia, designed for emulation by the states; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many acts conserving the public welfare.

Tariff Revision at Special Session. The Republican party declares un-

equivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of the two houses, which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules.

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad together with a reasonable profit to American industries, and the benefits that follow are best secured by the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president, under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve without excessive duties that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-workers of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

Currency and Banking.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance and especially commend the passage by the last session of congress of the temporary enactment designed to protect the country from a repetition of such emergency until there can be established a permanent currency system that will avoid all emergencies. The Republican party is committed to the development of such a permanent system, responding to our greatest needs and in line in all respects with the most progressive nations of the world and the appointment of a new currency commission by the present congress, which will impartially investigate and propose methods to insure the early restoration of the purpose. In line with the purpose here declared to secure by every wise means greater safety and stability in the banking and currency system, we favor the establishment of a central bank, controlled by public principles, capable of securing new powers to increase and decrease the volume of currency in circulation.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

The Republican party passed the Sherman antitrust law over the veto of the president and enforced it also. Its purpose was to break up the trusts and to prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few. It has been a wise and fearless administration. Its experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real object better obtained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of interstate corporations having power and opportunity to effect monopolies and at the same time will not interfere with the operation of such associations among business men, farmers and wage earners as result in a positive benefit to the public.

Railroad Rate Law.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations as the result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shippers over the small shippers have substantially disappeared.

Laws in Behalf of Labor.

The enactment in constitutional form in the present session of congress of the employers' liability law, the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured by engineers and firemen, the reduction in the hours of laborers, trainmen and railroad telegraphers, the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employees, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employees of the government are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

Welfare of Agriculture.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the whole country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer.

The platform also urges the continued extension of the rural mail service, reaffirms belief in the civil service system; declares for forest conservation and irrigation; asks for generous provisions for pensioners, praises the work being done in the canal zone, and concludes by asking that the party be continued in power.

LAUGHED LIKE A BOY

It Was Thus That Mr. Taft Received the Great News.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary Taft's resignation as a cabinet officer was received by President Roosevelt today. It will take effect on July 1.

Washington, June 19.—"Words do not find themselves at this time. I do not deny that I am very happy."

This was the response of Secretary William H. Taft to a request for an expression of his views on his nomination for the presidency. The senator did not come easily. Throughout the afternoon preceding the announcement of his nomination the secretary had been laboring under suppressed nervous tension. The atmosphere of the office was electric with excitement. Notwithstanding the great personal interest which he had in the proceeding,



TAFT IN CHARACTERISTIC POSE.

at Chicago a thousand miles away, Secretary Taft did not permit himself to interfere for a moment with the transaction of official business as secretary of war. In the interim, the receipt of bulletins from the convention, the secretary disposed of several important departmental questions, and when his nomination for the presidency was announced his desk only was cleared of important official business.

Throughout the afternoon the private office of Secretary Taft and the office of his private secretary were crowded with members of his family, intimate personal and official friends, and newspaper men. When news of the nomination came the flash light is kindled. Mrs. Taft rose from her seat and turned to her husband who was standing at her right. It was an earnest handshake they gave and other. Mrs. Taft was bubbling over with happiness. All evidence of the serious strain which had been in her face during the entire afternoon had disappeared. The secretary himself laughed with the joy of a boy. Around the secretary and Mrs. Taft their friends crowded to offer their congratulations. It was a happy scene—the realization of months of labor and tribulation.

The president was playing tennis when Mr. Taft took him the news of the nomination of Secretary Taft. He had previously prepared a statement declaring Mr. Taft to be the very best



"DELIGHTED"

candidate the Republican party could get for the high honor paid him, and as soon as the news of the nomination reached him it was given to the newspapers. Then he continued his game of "solitaire" until the time arrived to go in to dinner.

Liberian envoys are endeavoring to get the support of the American government in maintaining the status quo of the Liberian boundary line.